FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 153 *10 August 1981*

BOLIVIA

Agreement Between Junta, Rebels Reportedly Reached C 1
Rolon Announces Agreement C 1
Natusch Speech C 1
Communique by Natusch C 2
Bernal Press Conference C 3
Garcia Meza Seen as Strongman C 3
Dissidents Score Agreement C 4
Further Details on Present Situation in Country C 5
Army Chief Gives Message C 5
Normal Activities in La Paz C 5
Troops Leave Santa Cruz C 6
Santa Cruz Back to Normal C 6
Miners End Strike C 7
COB Calls for Continued Strike C 7

MEXICO

Communique Issued Following Castro Visit M 1
Havana Report on Communique M 1
Details of Lopez Portillo-Castro Meetings M 2
Lopez Portillo Luncheon Remarks M 2
Cuba's Rodriguez on U.S. Policy M 2
Mexican Ambassador's Statement M 3
Cuban Envoy on Relations M 3
Castro Luncheon Remarks [Havana] M 3
Castro Departure M 4

CENTRAL AMERICA

EL SALVADOR

Duarte Cited on Elections, Foreign Aid Views P 1
SALPRESS Reports on U.S. Military Assistance [Havana] P 1
Venceremos Complains About U.S. 'Foreign Fortress' P 2
Hinton's Position on Private Sector Criticized [EL DIARIO DE HOY 7 Aug] P 2
Guerrillas Maintain Positions on Guazapa Volcano P 3

GUATEMALA

U.S. Spare Parts Authorized; Arms Plant Studied P 4

HONDURAS

Soldiers Killed in Clash With Salvadoran Rebels [Havana] P 5
Premier Price of Belize Visits, Talks on Cays P 5
Chilean Deputy Minister Visits, Offers Aid P 5

NICARAGUA

Ortega Says 'We Want Good Relations With U.S.' P 6
Tinoco on Wish for Dialogue P 7
Arce Charges New Somozist Training Camps in U.S. P 7
NUEVO DIARIO on Invasion Plans From Abroad P 8
Tinoco Stresses Strong Support Offered by France P 8
Ambassador to France Comments P 9
Italian Communist Party Member on Visit To Advise P 9
Daniel Ortega on Regional Problems, LA PRENSA P 10
LA PRENSA Shut Down for 2 Days P 11
Government Public Relations Offices Criticized P 12
New Propaganda Office Formed P 13
Radio Continental Resumes After 30-Day Suspension P 13
Council Approves Agrarian Reform Law Amendments P 13
Law on Nationality Approved [BARRICADA 30 Jul] P 14
Nunez Suggests Action Based on Forum's 19 Points P 15
Monday, 10 August, To Be Normal Work Day P 15

CUBA

Castro Returns From 2-Day Visit to Mexico Q 1
Fidel Bids Spain's Suarez, WHO's Mahler Farewell Q 1
Carlos Rodriguez Returns From Torrijos Funeral Q 1
Soviet Military Adviser Ends Tour of Duty Q 1
WHO Director General Mahler Makes Official Visit Q 2
Met at Airport Q 2
Praises Efforts Against Dengue Q 2
Meets With Castro Q 3
Holds Press Conference Q 3
'Intensive' Phase of Antidengue Campaign Begins Q 3
Rodriguez Receives Vietnamese Delegation Q 4
Briefs: Party for Visiting Yemenis Q 4

AGREEMENT BETWEEN JUNTA, REBELS REACHED

Rolon Announces Agreement

PY080233 Paris AFP in Spanish 0156 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Aug (AFP)--The junta of commanders and the Santa Cruz rebel officers have reached an agreement in principle, according to Foreign Minister Mario Rolon Anaya's statement to AFP.

Minister Rolon Anaya said that he did not know the details of the agreement, but indicated that it will be based on considering the present juncture as a great historic transition and on the recognition by everyone of the need for a democratic program conductive to a stable government.

He said that this way Bolivia would have a transition government which, in his opinion, could stay in power 1 or 2 years, but above all a government with decisionmaking power.

In his opinion, fundamental steps can be taken in what he referred to as a process of democratic institutionalization, with a national and, above all, participative spirit.

Rolon said that he believes that the organ to preside over this transition stage already exists within the armed forces. This stage should be conducted on the basis of a concurrence of sectors, thus opening some sort of national participation.

He stated that progress has already been made in that direction with the recognition of the hierarchic commanders of the armed forces represented by the junta of commanders, commanders who, he said, should be maintained.

Rolon made these declarations shortly after the negotiations between Army Commander Gen Celso Torrelio Villa and rebel chief Gen Alberto Natusch Busch ended in the heights of La Paz, but before the agreement reached there was studied by the junta and the cabinet. This study is being made at this time.

Natusch Speech

PY080332 Santa Cruz Cadena de la Dignidad Nacional in Spanish 0210 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Statements to the press by Gen Alberto Natusch Busch after his return from La Paz--live]

[Text] Bolivian brothers: In view of the risk of a civil war which would lead the nation to its self-destruction, I wish to inform you the results of the mediation of the Apostolic Nunciature and Episcopal Conference which we believe are positive and will avoid the risk of a war and try to achieve institutional and national unity.

All the citizens who have clearly, loyally and bravely supported us have all their civil liberties guaranteed.

We cannot say that there are losers in one or the other party; there is a winner: the Bolivian people. We are sure that civilians and the military, without arriving at an armed clash, will be able to reach an understanding which will bring peace and allow the citizens and institutional guarantees to which the Bolivians are entitled.

In expressing our deepest admiration for the Bolivian people we ask them to trust in the armed forces so that we may progressively manage to turn the national political constitution into the only law for governors and governed.

Journalists, this document which we have signed in the city of La Paz reflects our aforementioned purpose to be achieved through the unselfishness and dedication of the armed forces. The junta of commanders in La Paz will simultaneously release this document.

I can only add all my admiration and respect for the Bolivian people and the admiration and respect we have (?acquired) for the people of Santa Cruz in particular. We trust that they will behave in the period of lessening of tensions just as they have done in this period of crisis and tension. I believe that all of us, civilians and militarymen, agree on this: that at least there should be unity in Bolivia.

If there is a civil war, no one will benefit. It only means destruction and damage [words indistinct]. Let us recall the Spanish Civil War, a very bloody war that lasted for several years and left many scars which did not heal in all Spaniards for a long time. We are trying to prevent a similar event and we believe that the armed forces, not only because they are the armed forces, but rather because on both sides there are people who basically wish that there should be national unity. [sentence as heard] The armed forces are the main factor for the integration or dissolution of the nation. These concepts were thoroughly analyzed and the sense of integration had more weight on both sides.

These are the last statements that I will make because, as of now, I hand over command to the natural commands which function within these garrisons, and because I defintely withdraw to wholly private activities. Going into more details in this statement of mine: I had to stand alone, because as commander it was my duty to make the decision alone I fully assume this responsibility.

I have nothing more to add. I thank the press for the truthful and [word indistinct] way it has reported events to the population. It has shown itself responsible and not like the press which, unfortunately, bows to the dictates of arrogance and fear. [Passage indistinct] we did not tell the newsmen what they had to write or what they must not write.

In conclusion, I believe that all over Bolivia both civilians and militarymen wish to (?rest) as soon as possible. Many thanks.

[At 0220 GMT on 8 August, after Gen Natusch Busch ends his statement to the press, Santa Cruz Cadena de Dignidad Nacional in Spanish makes the following announcement: "With this, ladies and gentlemen, we consider this radio as closed."]

Communique by Natusch

PY081930 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1847 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The junta of commanders that is ruling Bolivia today released a six-point communique which was signed yesterday by Gen Alberto Natusch, the leader of the Santa Cruz revolt, on relinquishing his belligerent position.

The above points are:

First. In order to avoid a civil war, he recognizes the authority of the honorable junta of commanders as the Government of the Bolivian Republic, in the belief that, in so doing, he is contributing to achieving the unity of the armed forces as a basis to achieving national unity.

Second. In view of this first institutional agreement, the honorable junta of commanders has decided that all of the armed forces comrades who have been involved in the conflict will retain their current assignments and commanding posts.

Third. For the sake of achieving unity within the armed forces, the honorable junta of commanders gives full assurances to those comrades who were discharged from the armed forces or exiled for political or related reasons that they are entitled to their rights and duties as citizens and that they may request their reinstatement in their respective forces.

Fourth. Addressing all the comrades and commands who acted together loyally and in solidarity, I say that I am the first to obey from this time on the authority of the honorable ruling junta of commanders and I ask that you return to your garrisons of origin, therefore remaining at the order of your respective commands.

Fifth. The enforcement of what I said is endorsed by the word of the honorable ruling junta of commanders.

Sixth. I thank my comrades for the confidence in trusting me with the command. This will be my greatest reward and the most cherished memory in my life.

Bernal Press Conference

PY082050 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 8 Jul 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--General Waldo Bernal Pereira, in the name of the junta of commanders which governs Bolivia, denied today that it had been agreed with the Santa Cruz rebels to hold a military meeting in order to elect a new president of the republic.

In a press conference, Bernal Pereira reiterated that the high command had not called any type of meeting which would break the military hierarchy.

He emphasized that the newspaper stories which affirmed the opposite were wrong. He admitted that the armed forces were jointly searching for a lasting solution to the political crisis, but through the natural command structure.

He added that the beginning of the solution to the crisis came as a result of the resignation of Gen Luis Garcia Meza from the Presidency on 4 August. However, he said, the political developments that followed obliged the junta of commanders to adopt precautionary military measures in order to avoid civil war.

Fortunately, he said, a sense of patriotism prevailed; and, representing the people and armed forces of Bolivia, he thanked the Catholic Church for its intervention which had a decisive effect in finding a peaceful solution to the conflict.

He gave assurances that the officers who had taken the side of General Alberto Natusch Busch, had risen up in Santa Cruz since last Monday, enjoyed all the guarnatees stipulated in the laws now in force.

He indicated, finally, that the institutional crisis had become political by the interference of extremism, but that the maturity of the Bolivian people had prevailed.

Garcia Meza Seen as Strongman

PY100000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2102 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--Despite having lost the Presidency in the recent political crisis, Gen Luis Garcia Meza still seems to be the strongman of the military regime governing Bolivia, analysts opined here today.

Garcia Meza, although he no longer goes to Government House, remains in the presidential residence. There, last night, he was entertained by the three commanders who assumed the Presidency after his resignation.

The newspaper EL DIARIO emphasized that yesterday afternoon, while the three commanders were meeting with Gen Alberto Natush Busch trying to find a solution to the Santa Cruz rebellion, Col Faustino Rico Toro, the commander of the Army Military School, held a reception in honor of the former president's birthday.

Some analysts think that Garcia Meza and Rico Toro had layed out the strategic line of defense of the regime installed 17 July 1980. These analysts think that at that time Garcia Meza and Rico Toro were overseeing the strict compliance with that strategic line.

The announcement of the closest collaborator with Garcia Meza during his first 7 months in office, Col Luis Arce Gomez, that on 7 September he will return to activity within the armed forces is considered another triumph for the strategic line.

Arce Gomez revealed, while condemning the Santa Cruz uprising, that he would return to service immediately after the permanent military court of justice freed him from the charges of being a narcotics trafficker. These accusations were made by people who wanted to hurt his reputation, Gomez Arce explained.

Dissidents Score Agreement

PY100001 Paris AFP in Spanish 1722 GMT 9 Aug 81

[By Andres Soliz Rada]

[Excerpts] La Paz, 9 Aug (AFP)--While Gen Alberto Natusch Busch has announced his definite retirement from Bolivian politics and insistent rumors circulate that numerous dissident militarymen are unhappy with the agreement signed with the junta of commanders, analysts are still looking for the causes for the failure of the Santa Cruz rebellion.

Some observers think that Natusch Busch, despite being sure of the support of six of the nine divisions of the Bolivian Army, was losing the support of important power centers like private mining interests, industrialists, and the national and foreign banking sectors.

Coinciding with the systematic La Paz Government propaganda, industrialists, bankers, and businessmen began to consider a triumph by Natusch risky.

The state radio and television network recalled that the rebel chief was supported by the Communist Party, the Movement of the Revolutionary Left (MIR), and other forces with similar tendencies.

Meanwhile, other observers stated that the Catholic Church played a preponderant role in the resignation of Natusch from the Presidency on 16 November 1979, after 15 days in power. These observers stated that the same church blocked him from regaining power.

The key man in the negotiations between Natusch and the junta of commanders was the apostolic nuncio, Alfio Rapisarda. Rapisarda asked both sides to reflect on the serious consequences of a civil war and later invited them to draw up a document of agreement.

The junta of commanders in that document showed that there was no agreement with Natusch for the convocation of a meeting of commanders of large and small units to elect a new president of the republics.

Despite the absence of this point, according to unconfirmed reports from Santa Cruz, dissident servicemen are reportedly asking that the meeting be held in order to completely restore tranquillity in the country.

FURTHER DETAILS ON PRESENT SITUATION IN COUNTRY

Army Chief Gives Message

PY071309 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, commander in chief of the army and member of the junta of commanders, has stated that it is his desire that God illuminate all members of the Bolivian Armed Forces with reason.

In a message that he released on the occasion of Armed Forces Day, the high-ranking military officer stated: At this time of important determination for the nation, the celebration of Armed Forces Day includes includes the deepest and most calm meditation regarding the institutional role that each and every member of the institution must assume, from the top general down to the last soldier.

And that role is none other than following the path of responsible sacrifice based on love for the fatherland, the safeguarding of the fatherland's physical integrity and the defense of its moral and spiritual patrimony.

It is my desire that God illuminate the reasoning and thoughts of all my comrades-in-arms so that they can put aside sectarian and negative attitudes for the benefit of the unity of the institution, the internal and external security of the nation and the tranquillity and progress that the noble Bolivian people merit.

La Paz, 7 August 1981. The sea belongs to us by right, to recover it is a duty.

[Signed] Gen Celso Torrelio Villa, commander in chief of the army

Normal Activities in La Paz

PY071908 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1540 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 7 Aug (TELAM)--Public and private activities were renewed today in this city in an atmosphere of total normality, after a 2-day suspension of almost all activities.

Public administration employees turned up at their offices this morning, as did employees and workers of private enterprises, factories and commerce in general.

Public passenger transport was somewhat reduced due to the intense cold that is reigning in this city, the seat of government, and the persistent rain over the last 2 days.

Although the employees of state administration are to be found in their offices, the work pace has been reduced since they have taken time out to comment on the political events that originated with the uprising of Gen Alberto Natusch on Monday in Santa Cruz and the later resignation of the president, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

The local newspapers are circulating normally, carrying official information on the events; while the radio stations, through the newscast network, today repeated the presidential message of the junta of commanders that was made known yesterday on the occasion of Independence Day.

Telephone communications within the city of Santa Cruz are still cut, although they are normal throughout the rest of the country.

Troops Leave Santa Cruz

PY081703 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1537 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpt] La Paz, 8 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The rebel troops have begun to withdraw to their bases in Santa Cruz, while the attention of political circles centered on the announcement which the junta of commanders will make today on the political future of the country.

The rebel troops who have been on emergency alert since Monday, today began their withdrawal operations, according to information telephoned to this agency from Santa Cruz by a command spokesman, and the private activities resumed their normal rhythm in that city.

The military, as well as the civilians who backed the insurrection--which had the resignation of General Garcia Meza as one of its achieved objectives--are counting on the necessary guarantees, according to a document composed with the mediation of the Catholic Church.

Point two of the document signed between General Natusch Busch in the name of the rebels and the government junta led by generals Waldo Bernal, Celso Torrelio and Rear Adm Oscar Pammo, established the existence of guarantees for all the civilians involved in the uprising in Santa Cruz city.

Local political circles, however, have centered their attention, from today on, on the future military meeting at which the armed forces will gather for the election of a new president of the republic.

The range of militarymen who might take over the highest office is relatively broad, although that office cannot pass to Generals Natusch or Luis Garcia Meza, according to the agreement which was arrived at yesterday.

Garcia Meza still remains in La Paz taking care of his private affairs, according to what was learned, though his wife and children had already traveled to the United States.

The date for the meeting of commanders of large and small units of the armed forces--in whose hands lies the election of the future president--has not yet been specified. But diplomatic sources said that it would be in 5 days.

This implicitly means that the armed forces will still keep the political power of this country for an indefinite time, a government source commented.

However, after the announcement of the troops withdrawal in Santa Cruz, the tension that had filled this country lowered significantly in this capital and in the interior.

Santa Cruz Back to Normal

PY081733 Paris AFP in Spanish 1648 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--Santa Cruz, the city which had rebelled against the central government of La Paz during the past 5 days, headed by Gen Alberto Natusch Busch and Lucio Anez Rivero, has returned to normal, it was reported here today.

It has been possible to establish also that there had been disappointment and discouragement at the rebel general headquarters when General Natusch Busch, in a press conference held last night, announced the return of the units to the control of their natural commands.

A rumor circulated shortly afterwards that Anez had not accepted the transactional agreement, although it has not been confirmed at any moment.

Furthermore, the agreement between Natusch Busch and the junta of commanders has brought relief to a large part of the Santa Cruz people, who this morning went out to the markets to get a supply of food and staples.

Miners End Strike

PY082131 Paris AFP in Spanish 1801 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 Aug (AFP)--The miners of Huanuni tonight lifted their general stoppage, which was decreed 3 days ago, after arriving at an agreement with the government and securing the freedom of 10 of their leaders, it was reported here today.

Their spokesman reiterated the mining sector's independence from any political or military interference and explained that they only defended union rights.

They said that they would remain in a state of emergency until they secured the freedom of the rest of their compatriots who are under arrest by the security organs.

On the other hand, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (COMIBOL) claimed that other stoppages that had been held in nationalized mines had been lifted.

COB Calls for Continued Strike

PY100319 Paris AFP in Spanish 1903 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Lima, 8 Aug (AFP)--The overthrow of Garcia Meza and his coterie is a national objective, the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) stated here today in a new communique of its Foreign Coordination Secretariat.

The communique stated that this government is characterized by irresponsible management, selling out, brutal repression, absolute disregard for the dignity of the worker and the citizen and for political and trade union guarantees.

COB added that the current agreement in the struggle for democratic freedoms does not jeopardize the politico-trade union independence of COB because it is truly in keeping with the wishes of the people.

The strike that has been called continues "because its objectives are the overthrow of the dictator Garcia Meza and the coterie accompanying him and the reestablishment of democratic freedoms."

Finally, it says that the current strike of mining, manufacturing, and other urban sectors, as well as the moblization of peasants "is an important and decisive instrument for the achievement of the legitimate aspirations of the Bolivian people."

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED FOLLOWING CASTRO VISIT

PA082017 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1923 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cozumel, 8 Aug (EFE)--Cuba's attendance at the North-South "summit" in October would have caused its cancellation in view of the absence of the United States, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo explained today to his Cuban colleague, Fidel Castro.

Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, accompanied by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda, read an official communique on the state visit by Fidel Castro which began here on Friday.

The two officials warned newsmen that they would not answer questions and that the meeting would be limited to the reading of the communique on the Castro-Lopez Portillo meeting. The document reads:

"On the 7th and 8th at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers and commander in chief, visited Mexico.

"The meeting took place on the island of Cozumel. The talks during the visit broached bilateral relations between Cuba and Mexico, which the two parties considered excellent and which are continually expanding.

"They also discussed the most important topics of the complex and difficult international situation, particularly the existing tensions in the Caribbean and their possible solutions.

"Included among these topics was that of the meeting of developing countries and developed countries to be held in October in Cancun.

"President Lopez Portillo explained to President Fidel Castro the long process of negotiations which enabled the holding of the meeting and explained the reasons why the nonattendance by the developing countries, including Mexico, who understand and uphold the right of Cuba to be present at that conference, would have caused, given the known position of the United States, the cancellation of the conference, thus hampering the negotiating process between developed and developing countries, to which President Fidel Castro has contributed so much.

"The Cuban president expressed appreciation for the frank and spontaneous explanation by President Lopez Portillo and expressed his willingness to release the countries friendly to Cuba and committed to these negotiations from any moral commitment as well as those who would be influenced by the absence of Cuba.

"He reserved, however, the right to analyze at any given moment the causes for that absence."

In a few moments, the two chiefs of state will meet for lunch at a well-known restaurant. After lunch Castro will leave for his country.

Havana Report on Communique

PA090133 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of the Cuban Councils of State and Ministers, left Mexico by boat to return to Havana following an official 2-day visit to Mexico, where he met with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

At the end of the meeting, which took place on the Mexican island of Cozumel, a joint communique was released describing as cordial, friendly and frank the result of the talks between the two heads of state. The communique says Fidel Castro and Jose Lopez Portillo discussed bilateral matters and aspects of the so-called North-South dialogue between industrialized and underdeveloped countries, which will reach a high point with the meeting of heads of state of those nations in October in the Mexican city of Cancun.

The joint communique says Lopez Portillo explained to Fidel Castro the long process of negotiations which made this summit conference possible, and informed him of how the insistence of the developing countries, among them Mexico, for Cuba to be present at the meeting would only result in a cancellation of the meeting due to the well-known position of the United States. If this were to occur, the communique stresses, it would cause a great deal of harm to the continuation of the dialogue between the industrialized and developing countries, to which the leader of the Cuban revolution has contributed so much.

The communique also points out that the Cuban head of state expressed his appreciation for this loyal and spontaneous explanation by Lopez Portillo and expressed his willingness to release the friendly countries who are participating in those negotiations from any moral responsiblity they might feel over the absence of Cuba. However, he reserved the right to analyze in due time the causes that brought about this situation. The document also stresses that relations between Mexico and Cuba are excellent and are constantly expanding.

DETAILS OF LOPEZ PORTILLO-CASTRO MEETINGS

Lopez Portillo Luncheon Remarks

FL081330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0148 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cozumel, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has urged Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz to reflect on numerous events of common interest which have taken place since their last meeting and asked for a determination in keeping with the friendship of the two countries. The Mexican chief executive told Castro that it was satisfying to receive him on this island in the Caribbean, where Cuba is also located, the stage of the two countries' common history and ties.

The Mexican president spoke at the conclusion of a private luncheon that lasted longer than scheduled since the two presidents conversed amicably and watched folk groups from their two countries perform.

Lopez Portillo said there is interest in how to treat these international matters and also in learning of Cuba's views on contemporary world issues. The Mexican chief of state voiced his country's desire to have more solid and stronger ties with Cuba, with which its shares a common area. Later Lopez Portillo and Castro began a round of private talks that lasted for over 2 hours.

The president of the Councils State and Ministers of Cuba will give a dinner tonight for his host and the members of their delegations. The gathering, as well as subsequent ones, will be private.

Cuba's Rodriguez on U.S. Policy

PA081325 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0438 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Cozumel, 7 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--Presidents Fidel Castro of Cuba and Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico began two rounds of talks here which, in the opinion of a ranking Cuban official, "will contribute to solving many problems faced by Central America and the Caribbean."

Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Castro's principal adviser on matters of international policy, told this agency that "the situation in the area has been complicated by the polices of the United States." He did not expand on his statement. Rodriguez made this brief statement shortly after arriving on this Mexican island in the Caribbean aboard a Cuban navy yacht.

I think the meeting is importnat because the situation in the area has been complicated by the policies of the United States. The Cuban-Mexican dialogue will contribute to solving many problems faced by Central America and the Caribbean," Rodriguez stressed.

Mexican Ambassador's Statement

FL081350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0510 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cozumel, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Presidents Jose Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro spoke today on the way in which Mexico will represent the interests of the nonaligned movement during the North-South meeting. This was reported by Mexican Ambassador to Cuba Gonzalo Martinez Corbala when he was interviewed tonight shortly before the dinner Castro hosted for Lopez Portillo. The diplomat remarked that this was one of the many topics concerning bilateral and multilateral relations the two presidents discussed in their first round of talks.

He said tomorrow's talks between Lopez Portillo and Castro will obviously concern final details on how Mexico will represent the nonaligned. Another topic, he said, is how to prevent Cuba from being excluded from the benefits of the plan proposed by the U.S. Government to aid Central America and the Caribbean.

Cuban Envoy on Relations

FL081417 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0530 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cozumel, 7 Aug (NOTIMEX)--Relations between Mexico and Cuba are worth more than 40 North-South meetings, Cuban Ambassador to Mexico Fernando Lopez Muino has said. The diplomat was interviewed tonight shortly before the dinner attended by the presidents of Mexico and Cuba at the hotel where the Cuban president is staying.

The ambassador said relations between the two countries and their presidents are an example for the continent and for the world because they are nations with different but not antagonistic systems. Lopez Muino explained that this third meeting between Lopez Portillo and Fidel Castro was arranged barely 10 days ago during a visit to Havana by Mexican Foreign Secretary Jorge Castaneda. On his visit, which was not made public, Castaneda delivered a message to Fidel Castro from the president of Mexico, who invited him to this country. The following Monday Ambassador Lopez Muino returned to Mexico to finalize details of the meeting, whose agenda [words indistinct] last Tuesday.

It was agreed from the outset that the talks would be only between the two presidents and that there would be no joint communique, press conference or press release on the meeting.

Last the diplomat disclosed the following: Castro's travel by yacht instead of by plane was not announced for security reasons. "Not all chiefs of state have been the target of 40 known attempts by the U.S. Congress and the CIA," he added.

Castro Luncheon Remarks

FL081258 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cuban President Fidel Castro has defined his official visit to Mexico as one of peace and solidarity to analyze with his Mexican counterpart, Jose Lopez Portillo, topics of mutual interest and the complex international situation. At a toast during the luncheon for the two delegations yesterday at the Sol Caribe Hotel on Cuzumel, the Mexican president said that the meeting with Fidel concerns the common ties between Mexico and Cuba and new developments that deserve fresh reflection to reach viewpoints on mutual interests.

Fidel on his part highlighted the very friendly and fraternal feelings expressed by Mexico toward our country. I feel very honored and moved, he said, and I want to express our deepest gratitude for the warm welcome and the honors we have received.

Fidel stressed that he traveled by sea as a symbol of the proximity between Mexico and Cuba and to recreate his trip from Mexico to fight in Cuba. But this trip is one of peace and solidarity, he asserted. After reiterating his deep feelings for the people and president of Mexico, whom he described as in international figure with vast experience, Fidel said: We highly regard this opportunity to meet here once again and we are reminded of our first visit to Cozumel and that of President Lopez Portillo to Cuba, which was full of historic and unforgettable moments.

Concluding his toast, Fidel said there were many topics of mutual interest in his talks with the Mexican president, especially of international interest, the international situation being very complex. But I am certain, he stressed, that our friendship will emerge stronger.

President Lopez Portillo stressed that his talks with Fidel Castro are within the framework of the two countries' interest in doing what is best for the Mexican homeland and our dear Cuba.

Official talks began between the two delegations at the conclusion of the luncheon. The delegations are led by Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo. Following the first round of talks, Cuban President Fidel Castro hosted a dinner for Jose Lopez Portillo. The second meeting between the two leaders will take place this morning.

Castro Departure

PA082341 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2254 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Cozumel, 8 Aug (EFE)--From the ship "Pajaro Azul," Cuban President Fidel Castro today spoke his last words in Mexico by telling a Mexican woman reporter to give "the press a kiss."

Castro in this way bade farewell to the press following his official 2-day visit to the Mexican island of Cozumel, where he held two meetings with President Jose Lopez Portillo, on which a communique has already been issued.

After boarding the Cuban vessel that was to take him back to his country, Fidel Castro remained on deck talking to reporters while the vessel was maneuvering away from the dock.

During this long talk with the press, Castro showed a happy face and said he was leaving very "happy."

"Happier," he stressed, "than when I departed on the 'Granma' and, I hope, safer."

Mexican President Lopez Portillo and Commander Castro arrived at the tourist port of Cozumel at 1600. The visitor was given the proper honors in accordance with his rank, which included the singing of the national anthems of both countries and the firing of guns.

Lopez Portillo went to the bridge of the ship accompanying Castro, who then came down to bid farewell to the Mexican general who had served as his aide during his visit.

After leaving the ship, the Mexican president went to Cozumel airport and took off for Mexico City aboard the presidential plane "Quetzalcoatl."

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE CITED ON ELECTIONS, FOREIGN AID VIEWS

PA082212 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1839 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Electoral Campaign; A Community Forum"]

[Text] In line with the Salvadoran Government's foreign policy, President Duarte has told the local and international press that the revolutionary government junta has asked the democratic governments and peoples to be courteous enough to observe how our country is being guided over democratic paths and how, based on this goal, it is promoting an electoral process that will give the Salvadoran people the right to freely elect their rulers.

Thus, the electoral campaign constitutes a forum of the community which establishes the most frank dialogue regarding the work shared by the government and the people for the sake of common good.

The electoral path reaffirms the democratic process in which antagonistic groups receive either the support or rejection of the people. This process precludes any excuse for the organized violence of those who have lost their privileges or those who, blinded by totalitarian fanaticism, try to impose their own views.

In an interdependent world, problems become international and the international community puts its mechanisms into play. Within this context, says President Duarte, the important thing is to distinguish between what is external and internal, what is dignified and undignified, what is respect for national sovereignty and what constitutes intervention. To this effect, President Duarte adds, we must hold an international dialogue that will allow us to continue on the path to peace.

No foreign pressure can bend the Salvadoran people's traditionally democratic spirit and this is proved by the fact that the campaign of international communism against this nation's institutions, and even its life, is being repelled by this spirit.

The Salvadoran Government is aware that if foreign aid exceeds a certain limit it can become intervention. But at the same time, it cautions, even as more aid is given, that to not do anything at all while allowing democratic countries to fall into the political controls of the east, which has seized power through force in different parts of the world, is also intervention.

The United States gave the European countries which had just emerged from nazism, fascism and Marxism after World War II the opportunity to consolidate democratic governments. And we Salvadorans want this too.

SALPRESS REPORTS ON U.S. MILITARY ASSISTANCE

PA080055 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. Defense Security Assistance Agency has announced that in the month of June alone, the United States sent $34 million worth of military aid to the Christian Democratic-military junta of El Salvador.

The news agency SALPRES, based on a report from (?Cynthia) Larsen, a U.S. sociologist, has reported that three detachments of U.S. Green Berets are advising troops of the Salvadoran regime in antiguerrilla operations. The news agency noted that other U.S. militarymen are training the Salvadoran Army in the handling of mobile equipment, administration and logistics. The news agency also reports that six training units are assisting the Salvadoran Navy in port La Union.

SALPRESS has also reported that 14 Green Berets are serving as advisers of the Air Force of the Salvadoran regime and recalled that the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has accused U.S. pilots of participating in the bombings against urban and rural populations and against guerrilla positions.

VENCEREMOS COMPLAINS ABOUT U.S. 'FOREIGN FORTRESS'

PA071635 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Commentary: "The U.S. Embassy in El Salvador: A Fortress Against Our National Sovereignty"]

[Excerpt] Several foreign newsmen and travelers who visited our country recently described the building which houses the U.S. Embassy as a veritable military fortress, a bastion from which our sovereignty and the human rights of our people are being attacked each day in open complicity with the genocidal military-Christian Democratic junta.

Several blocks away from the U.S. Embassy, vehicles without license plates are already transporting rough-looking persons who keep all passersby under threatening surveillance. Near the embassy, approximately 50 Salvadoran thugs, former soldiers and guards, as well as paramilitary elements, are on watch from armored vehicles. They carry submachineguns and M-16 rifles.

As we approach the walls around the building, it seems like hundreds of eyes pierce us from the windows of what is a veritable fortress adorned with 6,500 green lights [as heard]. At the main entrance, the ever-suspect visitor is carefully searched with sophisticated metal detectors. Then, a well-armed marine places a card on the visitor that allows him to enter the building, which is protected by a 5-meter-high concrete wall.

In this fortress, the Yankee ambassador Deane Hinton [break in transmission] General Somoza in the bunker. However, our avenues will not support much longer the threatening M-16, the [word indistinct] or the foreign fortress.

HINTON'S POSITION ON PRIVATE SECTOR CRITICIZED

PA081527 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 Aug 81 pp 11, 43

[Rafael Hasbun commentary: "The Hinton Position: Free Enterprise Must 'Moderate Itself'"]

[Text] After seeing excerpts of the speech by U.S. Ambassador Deane R. Hinton, it is difficult to give an overall opinion of his request that the private sector "tone down its differences with the Christian Democrats in order to better confront the common enemy: Marxist-Leninist subversion."

Hinton made this request during the monthly luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce (of El Salvador). EL DIARIO DE HOY is publishing some excerpts of his speech, all of them valuable, in order to dot the i's and to cross the t's.

However, through statements by Hinton and his aides, we know that this call for "moderation" represents the umpteenth request from a small political group--truly small no matter how large it was in the past--to survive the credibility crisis that they have created.

Many businessmen, some of them business advisers, advocated moderation but each time we backed the concept of rapprochement in the face of a common foe. The Christian Democrats took advantage of our "lowering the guard" to try to perpetuate themselves in power to which they think they have a divine right. When an electoral awareness was created and the possibility for a democratic solution appeared through elections in March 1982 to elect a constituent assembly, they tried to play a last card of treason to the moderates: to designate an ad hoc and unpartisan electoral council which is not too reliable.

Hinton said, "The Salvadoran Armed Forces are struggling and dying so that the debate on political and economic topics can be carried out in a free country. The armed forces are struggling for your future. They deserve your support and respect."

The private sector has always understood this. All the antiarmy statements have always been made by Christian Democratic leaders, including those in the top power echelons. For this reason, the country's productive sector took the right path of struggle: It wants a situation of trust and security created in the country by expanding the pact between the Armed Forces and a single political party, permitting the productive sector to have access to the government junta as well as to other political expressions.

When this idea gained strength, the U.S. ambassador came out and threw a bucket of cold water on the "unruly" so that they will "moderate themselves." There is no doubt that his attitude favors a party which during its permanence in power has demonstrated that it knows how to "moderate itself" strategically in order to resume its irresponsible positions when it feels strong. The private sector must remain firm about its third conclusion of the symposium: "Free elections aimed at forming a democratic, republican and REPRESENTATIVE [word capitalized as published] government are a basic step toward the country's pacification and the return to a de jure system. The productive sector supports the electoral process as long as it is led by a government with various sectors represented in it and not only a political party that has shown its intent to use all the resources of power to achieve its own ends."

The Hinton position would be valid if, instead of being addressed to the managerial sector, it were to be aimed at the small Christian Democratic group in power urging them not to pressure the army to expand the political pact and to bring into a government junta the private sector that had a seat on the first junta of October 1979.

GUERRILLAS MAINTAIN POSITIONS ON GUAZAPA VOLCANO

PA091740 Paris AFP in Spanish 0038 GMT 9 Aug 81

[By Juan Nicolas Gaudenzi]

[Text] Suchitoto, El Salvador, 8 Aug (AFP)--It was reported here today that between 500 and 1,000 guerrillas maintain their positions on Guazapa Volcano near Suchitoto, 40 km north of San Salvador, after an operation by the government forces which ended 1 week ago.

Meanwhile, the deforestation of both sides of the road between San Salvador and Suchitoto continues. The authorities want to reduce opportunities for ambush. Today AFP learned the results of a recent census in Suchitoto. This afternoon the town will be visited by Msgr Eamon Casey, bishop of Galway, Ireland, who arrived in El Salvador yesterday.

A captain of the 2d Infantry Brigade headquarters in Santa Ana, the country's second most important city, who commanded a company which participated in the action in Guazapa, admitted that the army was unable to dislodge the guerrillas "because they have solid defenses and during the battle they modified their tactics. They presented a plan for which we were not prepared at that time." The officer termed the system of tunnels and trenches built by the rebels "admirable." He disclosed that besides using the well-known "Tatus" (cave to protect themselves against aircraft and artillery fire), the guerrillas have begun to use some of the lethal methods employed by the Vietcong, such as concealed holes containing deadly bamboo spikes.

He also indicated that the attacking troops--some 500-600 soldiers--had to face two serious problems: fierce enemy resistance to defend what are believed to be positions of vital importance to the enemy on the volcano and the maneuvers the enemy carried out at the same time to force the army to disperse its forces.

The captain denied reports issued abroad by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) regarding the army's use of toxic gases and the number of casualties. He said that it is difficult to establish the number of casualties sustained by the guerrillas and he estimated that the army sustained 4 dead and 10 wounded.

Meanwhile, a census has just been finished in the urban area and three small rural zones of Suchitoto at the initiative of Alejandro Cotto, one of the most influential residents of the city. The census was organized by a recently created "social assistance" committee made up of the parish priest, a Protestant pastor, the mayor, the director of the hospital and a representative of the town's teachers.

The promoters of the census explained that its results, which will be given to the Agency for International Development, AID, a U.S. State Department agency, will be used to inform the national and international public as well as interested institutions and organizations about "the magnitude of the drama in Suchitoto, one of the towns most affected by the war."

The census indicates that Suchitoto currently has 7,000 residents, 5,292 of whom are economically dependent. Of the 1,363 families, 824 heads of families are unemployed and 479 of them said that they have lost all hope of finding a job. Only 46 of the previous number of 300 students continue in the secondary school and only 45 of the 153 teachers and professors still conduct classes. It is estimated that 426 families have left the town altogether because of the violence. Approximately 526 families, some 2,500 people, have arrived in Suchitoto from rural areas in search of refuge. This last figure does not include some 400 to 500 refugees who, a little over 1 month ago, were transferred from a camp near Suchitoto to the installations of the town's penitentiary.

This afternoon the refugee camp will be visited by the bishop of Galway. On his arrival in San Salvador yesterday, the bishop told AFP of his special interest in learning about the situation of the refugees. He is interested in promoting Irish Catholic solidarity with them.

This morning Monsignor Casey met with his Salvadoran colleague, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, and visited the refugees staying at the San Jose de la Montana Seminary in San Salvador.

GUATEMALA

U.S. SPARE PARTS AUTHORIZED; ARMS PLANT STUDIED

PA080034 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The U.S. Government has approved the sale of spare parts for aircraft and helicopters for Guatemala. However, it did not authorize the sale of weapons, the defense minister, [Gen Angel Guevara Rodriguez] said.

[Begin recording] Weapons as such, no. What the United States did authorize is the sale of spare parts. We have already opened some of the channels which the previous administration had closed and the United States is doing so too. We are already purchasing spare parts for helicopters and aircraft. [end recording]

The National Congress has begun to study a bill that would provide for a weapons and ammunition factory in Guatemala. Meanwhile, the National Defense Commission in Congress [words indistinct] of the National Liberation Movement said the following about the bill:

[Begin recording of unidentified speaker] I think that it is urgent and necessary to build an ammunition and weapons factory in our country because we are threatened by the UK with regard to our Belize territory. Such a factory would also help the army to maintain freedom and democracy in this country. [end recording]

HONDURAS

SOLDIERS KILLED IN CLASH WITH SALVADORAN REBELS

PA071735 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] Some 20 Honduran soldiers were killed while trying to evict Salvadoran guerrillas from their positions in Morazan Department, near the Honduran border. Many Honduran soldiers reportedly refused to participate in this operation against El Salvador's Farabundo Marti National Liberation forces.

PREMIER PRICE OF BELIZE VISITS, TALKS ON CAYS

PA071800 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1707 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Belizean Premier George Price today ratified in Tegucigalpa that Belize considers the Zapotillos Cays, also claimed by Honduras, to be its property.

Price arrived unexpectedly in this capital yesterday afternoon and stated, "It is not an official visit. I am only en route to Belize from Panama, where I attended the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos, a good friend of mine and of my country."

The Zapotillos Cays, some 6 km off the northern coast of Honduras, are the subject of negotiations between Great Britain and Guatemala as a preliminary step to granting independence to Belize, the last British colony in America.

Shortly after his arrival, the official met with Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, the president of Honduras, but afterward refused to comment on the topic of his conversation with the Honduran chief of state.

On relations between Belize and Guatemala, Price said, "I must always uphold Belize's positions and I want everyone to understand well that Belize will become independent from England next September, when we will all celebrate this at a special ceremony."

George Price departed for his country this morning after telling reporters he had spent "a good time in Honduras." The British Embassy made no comment on the Belizean official's brief visit to Honduras.

CHILEAN DEPUTY MINISTER VISITS, OFFER AID

PA081519 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The situation in Central America is very important, since to a large extent hemispheric security depends on this bridge which joins the two Americas, Chilean Deputy Foreign Minister Fernando Arancibia Reyes commented after meeting with Honduran Foreign minister Cesar Elvir Sierra. According to the visitor, they discussed matters of bilateral importance. He added that during his stay here in Tegucigalpa, he has met with other Honduran ministers to discuss a variety of subjects and to offer them special assistance in the areas of natural resources, education, economy and so forth.

Arancibia Reyes said in conclusion that the Chilean Government is interested in cooperating with countries of this region, which is why visits are being made, particularly to Honduras, whose government has been offered scholarships to train personnel in forestry, fishing and other areas.

The visiting Chilean official has offered his government's cooperation to improve the Honduran economy through trade between the two countries, Honduran Economy and Commerce Minister Ruben Mondragon announced. After meeting with Arancibia, Mondragon indicated that in addition to the previously mentioned topic, other matters of interest for these two friendly countries were discussed, with an eye at alleviating their respective economic situations currently affected by the inflationary spiral that is prostrating the world.

Interior commerce director Omar Caldron, deputy interior commerce director Jorge Interiano and Arancibia Reyes' party members (?have also held several meetings).

NICARAGUA

ORTEGA SAYS 'WE WANT GOOD RELATIONS WITH U.S.'

PA080433 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Statement by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega at the conclusion of the Fifth Continental Assembly of the Universal Federation of Christian Students Movements for America and the Caribbean, held on 6 August at the (Siloe) Evangelist Church in Managua; recorded--broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...about Latin American countries that have helped Nicaragua and about European countries, allied to the United States, that have helped Nicaragua. They launch slanderous, criminal press campaigns saying terrible things about our revolution. They encourage in our country groups that refuse to change and to join the process. Today, I cannot see them as not being involved in the situation existing in Central America and the situation existing in El Salvador and Guatemala. This is especially true in El Salvador, where the commitment of the U.S. administration grows constantly, where they keep troops, advisers and weapons. They have contributed with weapons and economic aid. In this way they have strengthened repression and the genocide of the Salvadoran people.

These attitudes endanger the region seriously. We believe that it is true that this is the time to prepare for defense, and we are preparing to defend the revolution. But we also think that the time has come to seek a practical, elemental, rational reply. Naturally we do not expect a revolutionary reply on the part of the United States. But we do expect a reasonable reply because the entire region is at stake. The safety of the entire region is at stake. The lives of millions of persons are at stake in this region. There is the danger of unleashing a regional war and we believe that it is not too late.

There is still time to think, it is still possible to find an answer, accepting and understanding the reality of this revolution, in a process in which this revolution is respected and not attacked. There must be no more interventions in Central America; there must be no more threats uttered at will. We have already said that we have always been willing to seek and to have good relations, and this includes the United States.

There is something else. We want to have good relations with the United States. We would like to have good relations with the United States, but naturally, we can never have good relations with imperialist attitudes, which is what we are suffering at this time in Nicaragua.

A meeting such as this should hear something of our thoughts about these concerns. We also know that your efforts in your respective countries are very important in this respect. It is important to have the governments of the countries where you come from remain free of the irresponsible policies of the United States. The United States can lead you to isolate Nicaragua and when they do so, they will have also dragged Nicaragua into a war. However, a war in Central America will not be a war with Nicaragua alone.

The work you can do in this respect is very important in order to halt these irresponsible and aggressive leanings which emerge continuously from the United States and to repress these irrational attitudes because the world is not made for this type of situation. Man is not in this world to be exploited, oppressed and to be at war, man was placed on earth to help others, and, finding support on this earth, he must become strong, grow, and change spiritually. He must change his conscience and by changing it, he shall be changing the situation of man on earth. He shall be changing the material conditions of justice in which man lives today on earth.

This is why we believe that these meetings are important. They help to bring us together and to find an understanding which agrees on the need to change mankind and to promote humanity.

Tinoco on Wish for Dialogue

PA081837 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco has asserted that the Sandinist government wishes to maintain the best possible relations with the United States under a framework of mutual respect.

Tinoco said that any change in the anti-Sandinist, anti-Nicaraguan and aggressive attitude of the United States would ease tensions in the Central American area and [the strain] in bilateral relations between the two countries. During recent months, relations between Washington and Managua have been particularly strained by the fiercely aggressive policy of the administration of Ronald Reagan who, since assuming power in the United States, has cut off over $70 million in aid to Nicaragua. He allows the presence in U.S. territory of camps of former Somozist guardsmen, who are being trained to invade Nicaragua and slander the Sandinist revolution internationally.

In addition, a week ago the U.S. Senate ratified the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty signed in 1972 between the United States and Colombia, which deprives Nicaragua of sovereignty over the Roncador, Quitasueno and Serrana Cays located on Nicaragua's continental shelf. The ratification of this treaty represents an instance of abuse of power by the Reagan administration against Nicaragua's sovereignty, Tinoco said.

Besides, he added, the Central American peoples have been denied the possibility of peacefully expressing their political will, leaving only the path of insurrection and rebellion open to them, which in turn could give rise to aggression in the region.

Nicaragua has clearly stated that it wishes to hold a dialogue at the highest possible level to settle bilateral conflicts and review the situation in the area, he said, adding that the forthcoming visit of Thomas Enders, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, on 12 August represents a direct response to our request.

Tinoco said that, most assuredly, the revolutionary government will outline to Enders its position on the recent ratification of the Saccio-Vasquez Carrizosa Treaty and its policy of respect for the right to self-determination of the peoples of Central America and the world.

ARCE CHARGES NEW SOMOZIST TRAINING CAMPS IN U.S.

PA100430 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce Castano, coordinator of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] political commission, charged today the existence of new training camps in the United States for Somozist mercenaries who plan to attack the Sandinist people's revolution.

The revolutionary leader made this announcement at a 2-day technical seminar sponsored by the national financial system at the auditorium of Las Mercedes Hotel, in Managua. Commander Arce Castano stressed the FSLN's unyielding political decision to further the revolution to the very end, even if U.S. imperialism is intent on foiling it.

[Begin recording] In addition to stimulating the counterrevolutionaries' activities through the camps they have there--and they have new ones now; later on we will say where they are located, because we already know--in spite of all this, in spite of all these clear U.S. policies toward Nicaragua and despite the pressures it has exerted on the world, the United States has not been able to make everyone dance to its tune on the matter of Nicaragua. This is why we find that several countries have come across contradictions of their own in connection with that U.S. policy, countries which do not want to be pushed to war, countries which do not want to see their few resources devoted to the purchase or manufacture of weapons. They want these resources dedicated to development instead. These countries have thus come across a number of contradictions with the United States. [end recording]

NUEVO DIARIO ON INVASION PLANS FROM ABROAD

PA060238 Managua ANN Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] [no dateline] The newspaper EL NUEVO DIARIO published a lengthy report on the plans by groups of counterrevolutionaries to invade Nicaragua. These groups would be supported by soldiers from Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador. The invasion, which contemplates aerial bombardments of military installations and border attacks to penetrate the cities of the interior, was reportedly planned for last June but was postponed at the suggestion of the Pentagon.

The report adds that the dirty plan to bloody Nicaraguan territory is one more proof of the support which Honduran military sectors lend to the groups of former Somozist guardsmen who are in training and who cross the border to carry out systematic harassment actions.

The reports also refers to the campaign by communications media which are at the service of imperialism. These media disseminate at length the details of the plans by the counter-revolutionaries who have their bases of operations in Miami, Guatemala and Honduras. These media distort the reality of the revolutionary process in a rabid anticommunist attitude which is directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).

According to the invasion plans, the aggression was postponed until September, when a simultaneous invasion would be launched with the participation of Guatemala and El Salvador. According to the plans, the governments of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador would cooperate in the event of a "war" with Nicaragua. The reports adds that due to the pressure by one of the CIA chiefs, Vernon Walters, who traveled to Honduras, the invasion was halted. Unidentified spokesmen for the counterrevolution affirmed that the U.S. Pentagon "made direct promises" for when the invasion takes place. The counterrevolutionaires claim to have 2,000 men for the aggression against Nicaragua.

TINOCO STRESSES STRONG SUPPORT OFFERED BY FRANCE

PA081605 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] During an exclusive interview with AGENCIA NUEVA NICARAGUA, Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco said that French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson's recent visit to Nicaragua was extremely important not only for Nicaragua but for Central America and Latin America in general.

Tinoco outlined the political significance of the French diplomat's visit from 3 to 4 August. At the conclusion of his stay an agreement was signed by which a $10 million loan was granted to Nicaragua to finance industrial projects. Fundamentally, Cheysson's visit constitutes a reassertion by France, and Europe in general, that the world does not necessarily have to be bipolar. Nations have a right to develop as independent countries, pursuing their own interests; nations have their own characteristics and needs, Tinoco said.

He added that, strategically speaking, the visit by the representative of Francois Mitterrand's socialist government was very important for Europe itself because it was tantamount to saying publicly that they are against a bipolar world and the U.S spheres of influence and in favor of the right of peoples to maintain relations with countries that respect them. Cheysson came here to reassert Nicaragua's right to pursue and independent foreign policy and to be a nonalined country. We count on France's support in this regard, Tinoco said.

At the conclusion of his visit the French diplomat said that France is prepared to fully support Nicaragua even if it has to oppose the Reagan administration's policy to do so. You have the right to be nonaligned; you have our support on this, Cheysson said.

In this respect, Tinoco said that Nicaragua feels very encouraged by the fact that a country as powerful as France, one of the four leading powers in the world, has directly expressed its government's wish to support the Nicaraguan process in its work for national reconstruction and for the establishment of a new society.

Ambassador to France Comments

PA082126 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The new French Government is aware of the deep historic reasons for the Central American problems. This statement was made by Nicaraguan Ambassador to France Alejandro Serrano. The Nicaraguan ambassador has said that the French Government's point of view that the problems in Central American are not the result of an extension of the conflicts between the capitalist and the socialist worlds, but the result of a legitimate historic process of recovery by the people of the region, is a point of view that represents the most important aspect of the new French diplomacy.

Responding to a question on the significance for Nicaragua of the change of government in France, Serrano said it is worth noting that the French socialist government sees the struggles in the region as a result of the North-South problem.

The ambassador also pointed to the importance of the visit by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson to Nicaragua. Serrano said that the visit represents a historic landmark in the relations between Nicaragua and France. Cheysson's visit is a manifestation of French solidarity with Nicaragua. Serrano said:

[Begin recording] In my opinion the French Government has stated an important and clear position. This has been stated not only in bilateral conversations but also in public by the highest French authorities. That is, the French Government has publicly referred to Nicaragua and Central America noting that this is a very sensitive area that should be listened to by Europe. There are known historic situations in the area and Europe's interest in it has to be fundamental and not of a secondary nature. The fundamental interest must be political but it must also include aspects of technical and economic assistance that France, and also the EEC, should offer the Central American area, and in our specific case, to Nicaragua.

In my opinion, one noteworthy fact that has been publicly made known is the French Government's opinion that the problems in the Central American area, which undoubtedly includes Nicaragua, are not the result of an extension of the East-West conflicts, but of the North-South relationship. This position represents an understanding of the historic reasons for the problems of the Central American area. It also means integrating this part of the world, and our country of course, into the general scope of relations between France and Europe with the Third World. [end recording]

ITALIAN COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER ON VISIT TO ADVISE

PA82115 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Giovanni Berlinger, member of the Commission of Environment and Health of the Italian Communist Party Central Committee, has said that the Government of National Reconstruction is making great efforts to improve the working conditions of the Nicaraguans.

Berlinger, who arrived in Managua on Wednesday, will stay in the country for 8 days offering advice to the Department of Environmental Health and Occupational Hygiene of the Nicaraguan Labor Ministry.

The Italian expert praised the concern shown by the Sandinist people's revolution to develop this area despite the difficult environmental situation being observed at certain job centers in the country.

DANIEL ORTEGA ON REGIONAL PROBLEMS, LA PRENSA

PA090223 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0115 GMT 8 Aug 81

["Face the People" question and answer program with Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and coordinator of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Justice Minister Companero Ernesto Castillo Martinez; Companero Miguel Ernesto Vigil, housing and human settlements minister; Companero Ivan (Tercero), vice minister of health; Companero Leonel Poveda, vice minister of foreign trade; Companera Daisy Zamora, vice minister of culture; Companero Emilio Rappaccioli, minister director of the Nicaraguan Energy Institute; Companero Ruben (Fuller), representing the Nicaraguan Aqueducts and Sewers Institute; Companero Octavio Caldera, secretary of the Political Committee of the Sandinist National Liberation Front Directorate Committee in the city of Masaya; Julio Marenco, coordinator of the municipal junta; Companero Manuel Martinez, department secretary of the Sandinist Defense Committees; Companero Emilio Adames, responsible for the Sandinist policy in Masaya, at the auditorium of the National Institute, Masaya--live]

[Excerpts] [Ortega] Good evening, companeros. We are in this first "Face the People" program since the second anniversary of the victory of the Sandinist people's revolution and 20th anniversary of the creation of our vanguard. We are holding this "Face the People" program in this heroic city of Masaya.

At this moment we cannot fail to speak about the great difficulties that our country and the people of Central America are facing. These difficulties seriously affect the economy of our people. We say this because this is a real problem we are enduring. However, various interpretations can be made of these difficulties depending on the interests involved.

Some sectors have said that the authorities of the revolutionary government and the Sandinist front are responsible for the crisis, for the economic difficulties of Nicaragua. We want to take advantage of this opportunity to say once again that we, our people, our vanguard, the revolutionary government, have done nothing but take on a destroyed country that we are rebuilding, and this country that we are rebuilding with great effort is now facing the weight of a world economic crisis that is affecting countries such as Costa Rica and Honduras, all the Central American countries. I mention Costa Rica because Costa Rica represents a model for many of those who are attacking our revolution.

There are certain situationsin Costa Rica that our detractors point to, but the economic crisis there is perhaps more dramatic than the one we have in Nicaragua. Our crisis is not the fault of the Nicaraguan working people, who have made every effort to increase production, it is not the fault of the revolutionary government, it is not the fault of the vanguard. This is the result of an inherited situation that is worsened by the big burdens that the rich countries impose on the poor.

However, we are building our revolution in the midst of difficulties. Because of the fact that a revolution is being built in Nicaragua, we have been directly hurt by the death of Gen Omar Torrijos, a friend of the Nicaraguan revolution. The death of General Torrijos has, of course, made the enemies of the Nicaraguan revolution happy.

Torrijos has left us, but there are still the Panamanian people, who are in solidarity with the Nicaraguan people. And there are the Panamanian leaders, who will continue the struggle that General Torrijos had been waging in Latin America.

[Question] Good evening, companeros, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. My name is Luis Hernandez Reyes, and I am coordinator of the Sandinist Defense Committees[CDS] of the third and fourth Ronald Miranda Avenue of the (Paria) housing sector. I am here to represent Masaya's northern zone. Receive a fraternal and revolutionary greeting from all the CDS in the northern zone.

We want to ask a question and make a demand of both the revolutionary government and the Sandinist front. Our demand is as follows: We are tired of reading LA PRENSA and listening to the radio stations that attack our revolutionary process. [applause, slogans] The CDS in the northern zone ask that if LA PRENSA again stains the name of any hero of our revolution it be closed down permanently so it cannot be published again. [applause]

[Ortega] Regarding this issue of LA PRENSA, we have already explained on a number of occasions that the revolution guarantees freedom of expression, even the right of the enemies of the revolution to express themselves. This, however, has certain limits, like anywhere else in the world. In other words, there is no country in the world where no rules or regulations exist. The last time we were asked about LA PRENSA, we said that in Costa Rica they are jailing the director of a newspaper called PRENSA LIBRE after having charged him with slander.

The struggle that the revolution is currently waging here seeks to regulate the media. They have to toe the line, so to speak. It is not a matter of representing them, since we are not doing that. We are merely doing something that is just. Freedom of the press here cannot mean freedom to slander or to play with our heroes and martyrs, for we respect their memory. Just as we were annoyed and reacted with indignation when they played with the memory of our brother Carlos Fonseca, we would have reacted with the same indignation if they had played with the memory of Pedro Joaquin Chamorro, who is also a martyr of the Nicaraguan struggle. So this was not a repressive measure, but merely a measure based on basic respect for our national martyrs and heroes, a respect which everybody in this country must feel.

We think that the people's voices--what the Nicaraguan people demanded in connection with LA PRENSA when they gathered at the 19 July Plaza on 19 July, and what our people are still demanding--should make the gentlemen of LA PRENSA think. It should make them realize that they can publish their paper here, but they must also respect the people. If they do not agree with the revolution, let them say so, but without resorting to lies, slander or disrespect. This is what we demand of them, and this is why we have established some regulations and now have an agency working firmly and efficiently in this area. Companera Michelle Najlis is at the head of this agency.

Of course, the most important element here is the Nicaraguan people's attitude and their behavior because our people's rejection of LA PRENSA's slanders must make the gentlemen of that paper think. [applause, shouts]

LA PRENSA Shut Down For 2 Days

PA090318 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Interview with Jaime Chamorro, manager of Nicaragua's newspaper LA PRENSA, in Panama City, no date given, by Justo Fidel Palacios--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Friends, Jaime Chamorro, manager of the newspaper LA PRENSA, is currently visiting in our country. What is the situation that the newspaper LA PRENSA is currently confronting with the Sandinist government and to what do you attribute the measures that have been adopted?

[Answer] Shortly after I arrived here I was told on the phone that LA PRENSA has been closed for 2 days because of a news item we published. Twenty days ago it was also closed for 2 days. There is a law that considerable violates the freedom of the press which makes it possible, just like that, without any right to appeal or defend oneself, to close a paper for 2 days and even longer. In truth, this is the Sandinist government's way of harassing the independent press. It could be said that complete freedom of the press does not exist there because of the many laws that limit information and provide penalties that can close things down for any reason.

[Question] What is the future of LA PRENSA and of the opposition forces in Nicaragua?

[Answer] I think LA PRENSA is united with the democratic forces and the political parties. If all of us together manage to maintain this revolution within a pluralist and democratic framework, we will be able to subsist up to a certain point. However, if the revolution becomes completely radical, neither LA PRENSA nor the political parties will subsist.

[Question] LA PRENSA is also accused of playing a counterrevolutionary role. How would you respond to that?

[Answer] It all depends on what revolution is taken to mean. If by revolution they mean a Marxist-type revolution, then we are counterrevolutionary because that isn't our revolution, the revolution we fought for. If the revolution is embarked on a project of pluralism and democracy based on total changes and democratic socialism, then we are not counterrevolutionaries. Rather, we are on the side of the revolution and we are making it possible.

[Question] Under its previous director, the late and much admired journalist Pedro Joaquin Chamorro Cardenal, LA PRENSA fought General Somoza's government for many years. Do you think that under the present circumstances, a similar battle will be waged against the Sandinist government and its abuses against freedom of expresson?

[Answer] We are always fighting on behalf of a truly democratic revolution and at LA PRENSA we expect to continue fighting. We will probably have many difficulties, but we think that in the long run the revolution will follow the right course, one marked by moderation rather than by radicalization or totalitarianism.

GOVERNMENT PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICES CRITICIZED

PA081740 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Commentary: "The Revolution's Information Policy; Conscientious Newsmen and Obstacles They Face"]

[Text] Hindering the social work that conscientious and revolutionary journalists are carrying out in favor of our process can never be an appropriate attitude for a public official and much less for a mass leader. This is particularly the case with entities linked to basic projects of the revolution and their public relations and propaganda work, to which our vanguard and the revolutionary government have attached paramount importance. A case in point is agrarian reform.

We were, therefore, astounded at learning about the instructions that Companero Edgardo Garcia, secretary general of the Agricultural Workers' Association [ATC] and coordinator of the Nicaraguan Labor Coordination Organization [CSN], has given to his public relations department. Believe it or not, as Ripley says, we, the newsmen, of Radio Sandino, the station of the vanguard, yesterday learned that the ATC's public relations personnel cannot perform their functions as they used to because Companero Garcia has instructed that he will give out all information on agrarian reform and only on Fridays at 0800 and not at 0830 or 0900. This was stated by a public relations official at ATC.

We thought his was a mistake of the ATC's public relations department. However, the second shock awaiting us was that, as CSN coordinator, Companero Garcia himself, had decided that he will supply all information on this important body devoted to labor struggles and pillar of the revolution only on Thursdays at 1300, we repeat, only at 1300 sharp.

If we add to this case the constant roadblocks we find at the public relations departments of ministries and other state bodies which not only do not work but hinder our access to sources, one can see that the information policy of our revolution is headed in the wrong direction.

The revolutionary spirit of ciriticism with which we are making this observation must be received with the same well-meaning intention with which we have made it. Only criticism and self-criticism will allow us to discover the hindrances and obstacles that, although minor at first, may grow to such an extent as to seriously hamper our revolution's information policy. We hope this revolutionary seed will fall on fertile ground. The sound implementation of agrarian reform, for instance, makes this necessary.

New Propaganda Office Formed

PA082110 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The sectional department of communication and propaganda [departmento sectorial de comunicacion y propaganda--DESCOP] has begun operations as a branch of the Press and Information Office of the general secretariat of the government junta.

DESCOP will plan, coordinate and carry out all the propaganda and communication work of our revolutionary state. In addition, it will coordinate the domestic propaganda efforts of the different state offices through the press officials of each ministry.

Companera Claudia Lucia Barcenas will be responsible for DESCOP. To make it more operational, DESCOP has been divided into five areas covering the government, service, production, social and financial sectors. The head of each area will perform his work autonomously and will have a working team. The headquarters of the department will be located at the Government House.

RADIO CONTINENTAL RESUMES AFTER 30-DAY SUSPENSION

PA100405 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Nicargaua's Directorate of Radioelectric Frequencies yesterday ordered the reopening of Radio Continental, after confirming that its antennas are not installed within Managua's urban area. The station's transmissions were suspended 30 days ago, after the Directorate of Radioelectronic Frequencies issued a decree banning the operation of radio stations with antennas installed within the urban area.

Radio Continental and Radio Mi Preferida were the stations affected. Radio Continental's director, Jose Esteban Quezada, submitted to the frequencies directorate several documents based on the Nicaraguan Housing Ministry's urban guidelines, which establish that the station's antennas are located in a zone where human settlements are not allowed.

Radio Continental resumed its transmissions after learning about the decision made by Radioelectric Frequencies director Luis Lacayo.

COUNCIL APPROVES AGRARIAN REFORM LAW AMENDMENTS

PA062235 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] During today's session, the State Council heard the government junta's amendments and additions to the Agrarian Reform Law recently approved by the co-legislative branch.

The junta forwarded to the Council several amendments and additions to 10 of this law's articles. In its remarks, the junta established compensation in the case of land expropriated for reason of idleness and clarified procedures regarding the conducting of inventories in the case of abandoned properties.

The government junta also added four articles to the original bill, which were approved by the State Council today.

Law on Nationality Approved

PA080207 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Text] The right of the persons to a nationality, which did not exist in our country after the political constitution of the past was annulled, was established yesterday by the State Council with the approval of the law on nationality following heated and lengthy debates. This law reaffirms the patriotic sentiments of our people.

The law is generous and flexible but it is also harsh with those who offend the fatherland. Regarding this, article 9 established that: "Those who are convicted of treason, those who serve in the armies of a foreign country violating the express prohibition of the Government of Nicaragua," will lose their Nicaraguan nationality.

And basically, "those who refuse to defend the fatherland in the event of a foreign aggression," will lose it too. When this article was approved, the photographers and cameramen who were present focused their cameras on Ramiro Sacasa, who approved the law by raising his hand.

According to the law, Nicaraguan nationality is acquired through birth or naturalization. Those who are born within the country's territory are Nicaraguans, with the exception of the children of foreigners who are in diplomatic service, as well as the children of foreign officials working for international organizations, or sent by them or by their governments to work in Nicaragua, unless they opt for Nicaraguan citizenship.

The children of a Nicaraguan father or mother, the infants whose parents are unknown and who are found in Nicaraguan territory, the children of foreign parents born aboard Nicaraguans planes and ships, can become Nicaraguans if they request it. The law also establishes that there will be no difference between Nicaraguans born abroad and those born in the country.

In the definition of who will be citizens, special cases such as foreigners with special merits for service to the fatherland were included. This condition will be granted by the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction through the State Council.

Regarding this, the State Council will ask the junta to send, for its ratification, the resolutions already issued in this regard, such as the case of Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, a Nicaraguan who gained his nationality through 20 years of struggle in our mountains and cities.

The law is also flexible in the cases of naturalization of foreigners, particularly those who fought on the side of our people in the war of liberation, demonstrating the meaning of internationalism.

Ramiro Sacasa requested that the term internationalist be deleted because this word does not appear in the Royal Spanish Language Academy dictionary. But Robert Morales, Angela Acevedo and Alejandro Solorzano, representatives of the Labor Unity and Action Federation, the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Nicaraguan Women's Association, and the General Confederation of Independent workers, gave the distinguished Leon landowner a real lesson on internationalism.

Some of the definitions given to Sacasa were: "It is the world brotherhood of workers in the struggle for common ideals;" "it may not appear in the dictionary of the Royal Spanish Language Academy but it appears in that of the workers;" and "internationalists are the workers for just causes anywhere in the world."

The debate on this law lasted more than 4 hours. The representatives to the State Council got involved in very heated discussion. There were up to three motions for certain articles and when the time to vote came, certain positions won by one or two votes.

NUNEZ SUGGESTS ACTION BASED ON FORUM'S 19 POINTS

PA071420 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0117 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Interview with Commander of the Revolution Carlos Nunez on the Forum for Discussion of National Problems; place not given--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] What was the position of the dissident parties and the stand of the parties of the revolution, Commander?

[Answer] The dissident delegation and our delegation have made several proposals throughout these discussions. One of these proposals is that we must (?decide) how the forum should be held. When we say this we mean: Will it continue with (?the conditions approved) when it was created? In view of the country's problems, the difficult tasks that we must face, the increasingly complicated international situation, the increasing national tasks after the new 19 July announcements and the actions of the Somozist bands, we wonder if the time isn't right to (?consider) the 19 Points of Concurrence, not in the sense of whether they are being violated, but to discuss which of the 19 points can lead to practical agreements for action, as prescribed in the regulation.

There was another specific proposal which we are leaving for the two delegations to study, and we hope that a definite position will be proposed next Thursday.

[Question] The dissident parties were saying that the Forum was going to be broken up today. How should we take the fact that it is going to be suspended this weekend, and that there will be another private meeting next Thursday?

[Answer] First of all, claims that the Forum would be broken up aren't new. Nobody should be surprised by such statements, which have been repeated for 1 or 2 and 1/2 months. Now, how should you interpret the fact that there won't be any sessions this weekend? Well, I think this must be understood as a real effort to find the Forum's required role in the present circumstance--the essential points of interest, bearing in mind the country's situation and the tasks announced on 19 July--and what the united conduct of each participating party should be.

[Question] Do you agree with amending the Forum regulations?

[Answer] To me the problem is not amending the regulations or reviewing the 19 Points of Concurrence. To me, the main goal must be to propose actions by the various political organizations to achieve the country's economic and social stability and to deduce tasks based on these 19 Points of Concurrence, which everyone approved, which are, appropriate to the international situation, our economic problems, propaganda, the [word indistinct] combination, the joint tasks that must be undertaken patriotically by all the news media so that the media for the first time assumes a united social role. To me the task is to come to minimum agreements, 5 of (?10) points. I remember the experience of the Nicaraguan Patriotic Front, which used requests for points of agreement to paralyze activities combined with the armed insurrection.

MONDAY, 10 AUGUST, TO BE NORMAL WORK DAY

PA082000 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Monday, 10 August [Santo Domingo Day] will be a normal work day. It will not be a holiday. Nicaragua's situation is very critical and we cannot indulge in the luxury of having so many holidays. A study has been made on the decrease in production as a result of all the holidays, said William Villagra, a high-ranking Labor Ministry official. Companero Villagra said that the work order is the result of suggestions made by the Sandinist Government of National Reconstruction junta because of the noticeable reduction in production levels. Therefore, all the residents of the capital must report to work as usual on Monday.

CASTRO RETURNS FROM 2-DAY VISIT TO MEXICO

PA100129 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Fidel Castro, president of Cuba's Councils of State and Ministers, returned today to our country, following a 2-day official visit to Mexico at the invitation of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo, with whom he held cordial, friendly and frank talks.

A joint communique released in the wake of these talks denounces the stand adopted by the United States, which conditions the so-called North-South dialogue to Cuba's absence from the summit meeting slated for Cancun, Mexico, in October.

The document adds that Lopez Portillo provided Castro with ample information about the circumstances that preceeded the agreement to hold that conference, an attitude which the Cuban party valued as loyal and spontaneous.

The communique notes the arrogant stand adopted by the United States despite the fact that a number of countries friendly to Cuba, among them Mexico, defended our country's right to be present at Cancun. It also notes that the Cuban Government reserves for itself the right to analyze at the right time the causes that have led to its absence from the North-South dialogue.

FIDEL BIDS SPAIN'S SUAREZ, WHO'S MAHLER FAREWELL

FL070046 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] This afternoon, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro bade farewell to Adolfo Suarez, former president of the Republic of Spain, who was visiting our capital in transit to his country after attending the funeral services for Gen Omar Torrijos. Also present at Jose Marti International Airport were Comrades Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Sergio del Valle, both members of the PCC Politburo.

The highest leader of the revolution also bade farewell to Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization, who arrived in our country last Sunday. Minutes before the aircraft's departure, Fidel chatted very briefly with the two visitors.

CARLOS RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM TORRIJOS FUNERAL

FL061113 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, who headed the Cuban delegation to the funeral of Gen Omar Torrijos Herrera in Panama, returned to Cuba yesterday.

SOVIET MILITARY ADVISER ENDS TOUR OF DUTY

FL041145 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC Central Committee and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [FAR], yesterday said goodbye to Lt Gen Sergey Krivoplyasov, chief military adviser to the FAR Ministry , who concluded his work in our country. Also at Jose Marti International Airport to see the Soviet general off were Vilma Espin; Div Gen Senen Casas, first vice minister of the FAR and chief of staff; and Div Gen Sixto Batista, chief of the FAR Central Political Directorate--all of them alternate members of the Politburo. Other vice ministers and generals, chiefs and officers of FAR and Soviet advisers were also on hand, as well as Vladimir Goncharenkov, minister-counselor of the USSR Embassy in Cuba and other embassy officials.

At the airport's tarmac Raul and Krivoplyasov passed review on a unit made up of members of the ground troops, the DAAFAR [Antiaircraft Defense and Revolutionary Air Force] and the Revolutionary Navy, who paid them military honors under heavy rainfall. Afterwards, Lieutenant General Krivoplyasov said goodbye to the Cuban generals, chiefs and officers, Soviet advisers, and to members of the USSR Embassy. Raul shook hands and embraced Krivoplyasov at the foot of the staircase leading to the airplane--a symbol of the brotherhood between Cuba and the Soviet Union and of the close relations between the armed forces of the two countries.

Immediately afterwards, Raul told Krivoplyasov: You have the first internationalist combatant medal that Cuba has ever awarded and it is only fitting that the medal is on the chest of a Soviet general. The FAR minister then went up the stairs and said goodbye to Lieutenant General Krivoplyasov inside the aircraft.

WHO DIRECTOR GENERAL MAHLER MAKES OFFICIAL VISIT

Met at Airport

FL031855 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] Dr Halfdan Mahler, director general of WHO, has arrived in Cuba from Mexico on an official visit. Dr Mahler was met by Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health, with whom he talked in the protocol room of Jose Marti International Airport in Havana.

Minister Del Valle welcomed the WHO director general on behalf of the Cuban party and government and expressed his pleasure over the official's second visit to our country.

Dr Elsa Moreno, a Pan-American Health Organization representative in charge of Area 2, which includes Cuba, accompanied Dr Mahler to Cuba.

On his arrival in Cuba, Dr Mahler said that the invitation to Cuba provides the opportunity for a continued dialogue between the WHO and the Cuban Government. He added that few countries could say with pride, as Cuba can, that they are arriving at the social goal of an ambitious program in the field of health.

The WHO director general said that Cuba could export [as heard] its organization in the area of health and that it is capable of directing programs for the benefit of other nations.

In closing, Dr Mahler said that his visit to Cuba is linked to cooperation in scientific research and that he is greatly interested in everything that takes place in Cuba.

Praises Efforts Against Dengue

FL051118 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Aug 81

[Text] Dr Halfdan Mahler, director general of the WHO, said yesterday that the strategy laid out by the Cuban Government in the fight against dengue and the Aedes aegypti mosquito is an extremely valid strategy. He expressed his conviction that Cuba will be successful in this effort. For the eradication of the Aedes, he said, technology and methods are not enough, enthusiasm in the implementation of technical measures is also necessary.

Dr Mahler made these statements during his flight back to Havana from a visit he made to health centers in Granma Province in the company of Dr Sergio del Valle, member of our party's Politburo and minister of public health.

The WHO director noted that the fight being waged in the country's hospitals, where all dengue patients are given maximum care, is now also very important. Once more I would like to say that as we have seen, Cuban health workers demonstrate tremendous awareness of their responsibilities and they feel constantly motivated and have done all that is humanly possible during this epidemic to save the life of each sick child, Dr Mahler concluded.

Meets With Castro

FL061108 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the state and government, has met with Dr Halfdan Mahler, director general of the World Health Organization. The top WHO official and Fidel spoke of matters concerning Cuban public health and other topics of interest during the cordial meeting held at the Palace of the Revolution.

Also taking part in the meeting were Dr Sergio del Valle, minister of public health; and Dr Elsa Moreno, representative of the Pan-American Health Office, who is accompanying Mahler in his visit to Cuba.

Holds Press Conference

FL070109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Halfdan Mahler, director general of the WHO, has held a press conference at the main offices of the Health Development Institute. He was accompanied by Dr Sergio del Valle, minister of public health and member of the PCC Politburo. During the press conference, Dr Mahler was asked about his opinion on the efforts being made by our country to eliminate hemorrhagic dengue as well as on the foreseeable results of the intense campaign underway:

[Begin Mahler recording in Spanish] I am convinced that the threat of dengue will be eliminated. I believe it will be done at all levels, not only with the drive against the Aedes aegypti mosquito. It is not only very important to mobilize the specialized teams to tackle the problem, but also the Cuban population to cooperate with those teams. I feel it is a very promising situation. As you know, one of the aspects, one of the most important parameters in defining health for all, is the active cooperation of the population with the health services.

I believe that in the present situation, as explained by your commander in chief, all the people must be encouraged to participate; not just the great scientists, professionals, nurses, technicians, but all the people must participate in this struggle, which must achieve a sure victory. [end recording]

'INTENSIVE' PHASE OF ANTIDENGUE CAMPAIGN BEGINS

FL041309 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 4 Aug 81

[Text] The general director of the World Health Organization, Dr Halfdan Mahler, who has been visiting us since Sunday as a guest of the revolutionary government, yesterday morning attended a ceremony held at the Centro Havana Pediatrics Hospital, located in El Cerro, with which the initial phase to eliminate the Aedes aegypti [mosquito] concluded in the Centro Habana municipality as well as all over the country. The ceremony also marked the beginning of the intensive phase of the antiaegypti campaign in which 13,061 workers will take part nationwide.

As in many other places around the country, the municipal health inspectors who have been taking part in the campaign since yesterday gathered in El Cerro to take their oaths in the presence of party and government representatives to work devotedly and conscientiously to eradicate the Aedes mosquito and to faithfully observe the commitment with Fidel to declare war on the dangerous vector.

The intensive phase of the campaign to eliminate the dengue epidemic and to eradicate the Aedes aegypti mosquito began yesterday all over the country simultaneously, thereby beginning a very important fight for the nation in the area of public health. Many ceremonies preceding the work of thousands of men and women who will contribute their decisive effort to this great campaign were held yesterday at the municipal level the breadth and length of the country.

Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia, member of the PCC Politburo, presided over the ceremony to launch the intensive phase of the campaign in Cardenas municipality. Leonides Gonzalez, president of the People's Government Municipal Assembly and chief of the campaign's operations group, spoke of the need to wage the battle with the same combativity as demonstrated by our people generation after generation.

Meanwhile, a ceremony was held at the park named after Carlos J. Finlay, a distinguished Cuban scientist who discovered that the Aedes aegypti mosquito was the carrier of yellow fever, to open the intensive campaign in Centro Habana municipality. More than 300 workers who will work in the municipality in this campaign, including health personnel and helpers from political and mass organizations attended the ceremony. Making the closing remarks at the ceremony, Jose Mederos, first party secretary in Centro Habana, noted that this battle against the Aedes aegypti is also a battle against imperialism and that our people will once more emerge the winners. He said that on such a day, standing in front of Finlay's statute, the commitment is to not leave a single house or shop without fumigation in this intensive campaign and to do quality work in this decisive struggle against dengue and its vector.

In Las Tunas, the second phase of the intensive attack on the Aedes aegypti also began with ceremonies held in the eight municipalities and the support of the political and mass organizations in the province.

Meanwhile, Dr Sergio del Valle, member of the PCC Politburo and minister of public health, yesterday received Dr Halfdan Mahler at the MINSAP [Ministry of Public Health] offices in Havana. Dr Mahler was briefed on Cuba's health strategy up to the year 2000 and given a report on the development of public health in various fields during the meeting, which was attended by the ministry's full administrative council.

RODRIGUEZ RECEIVES VIETNAMESE DELEGATION

FL011631 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 31 Jul 81

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, a member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and of Ministers, has received Comrade Huynh Tan Phat, vice premier of Vietnam and chairman of that country's state Capital Construction Commission. The Vietnamese official was accompanied by Comrade Le Quang Dao, a member of the Secretariat of the Vietnamese Communist Party, and Nguyen Huu Ngo, Vietnamese ambassador to Cuba.

During the meeting, which took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, issues related to bilateral and multilateral cooperation, as well as other topics of interest to both nations, were discussed.

BRIEFS

PARTY FOR VISITING YEMENIS--The Cuban Institute of Friendship With Peoples [ICAP] and the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association have hosted a farewell cocktail party for ('Abdallah Sa'id Hatab), vice president of the Yemen-Cuba Friendship Association and dean of the University of Aden's Medical School. Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the Central Committee and minister of higher education; and Levi Farah, government minister for construction abroad and president of the Cuban-Arab Friendship Association, were present at the party. Mario Rodriguez, vice president of ICAP; Oscar Garcia, vice minister of higher education; and (Heriberto Ferraudi), ICAP's director for Africa and the Middle East, also attended. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 31 Jul 81 FL]